

paralyzed and self-checked by that very division into parties 'into which we have fallen, into which all States must fall, according to the diversities of their individual conformations, and which are, perhaps, essential to preserve the purity of the government, by the censorship which these parties habitually exercise over each other. (To Destutt Tracy, 1811. C. V., 570.)

STATES.—With respect to the Ultramontane States, will their inhabitants be happiest divided into States of 30,000 square miles, not quite as large as Pennsylvania, or into States of 160,000 square miles each, that is to say, three times as large as Virginia within the Allegheny? They will not only be happier in States of a moderate size, but it is the only way they can exist as a regular society. Considering the American character in general, that of those people in particular, and the energetic nature of our governments, a State of such extent as 160,000 square miles would soon crumble into pieces. (Written from Paris to James Monroe. F. IV., 247.)

STATE'S RIGHTS.—I wish to preserve the line drawn by the Federal Constitution between the general and particular governments as it stands at present, and to take every prudent means of preventing either from stepping over it. * * * It is easy to foresee from the nature of things that the encroachments of the State government will tend to an excess of liberty which will correct itself, while those of the general government will tend to monarchy, which will fortify itself from day to day, instead of working its own cure, as all experience shows. I would rather be exposed to the inconveniences attending too much liberty than those attending too small a degree of it. (To Archibald Stuart, 1791. F. V., 409.) .

STATE'S RIGHTS.—I do not think it for the interest of the general government itself and still less for the Union at large, that the State governments should be so little respected as they have been. However, I dare say that in time all these as well as their central government, like the planets revolving around their common sun, acted and acting upon according to their respective weights and distances, will produce that beautiful